

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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- (21) Application No. 48196/75 (22) Filed 24 Nov. 1975
(23) Complete Specification filed 7 Dec. 1976
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(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO FIBRE-REINFORCED COMPOSITES

(71) We, NATIONAL RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a
British Corporation established by Statute, of
Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, Lon-
don, S.W.1, do hereby declare the invention
for which we pray that a patent may be
granted to us, and the method by which it is

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the material with a monomer preferably before
the material is fully cured, and thereafter
polymerising the monomer.

The monomer may be an organic monomer
and it may contain a catalyst. Polymerisation

ERRATUM

SPECIFICATION No. 1,514,239

Page 1, Heading, (72) Inventors, for JEKEY
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THE PATENT OFFICE
29th August, 1978

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pulverised coal as fuel. This ash is usually
referred to as "pulverised fuel ash" (P.F.A.).
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SEE ERRATA SHEET ATTACHED

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(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO FIBRE-REINFORCED COMPOSITES

(71) We, NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, a British Corporation established by Statute, of Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

10 The present invention relates to fibre-reinforced composites.

According to the present invention a fibre-reinforced composite comprises a glass-reinforced cement/cenospheres material in which the cenosphere content is not less than thirty per cent by weight of the other solids present.

The invention further includes a process for making the composite, including the steps of spraying on to a mould surface reinforcing fibres, a cement slurry, and an amount of cenospheres equal to at least thirty per cent of the weight of the other solids present, partially dewatering the cement slurry e.g. by applying suction to the said surface, and thereafter curing the cement.

By "cenospheres" in this specification is meant the minute hollow spheres that form a small proportion of the ash precipitated out from the flue gases of power stations using pulverised coal as fuel. This ash is usually referred to as "pulverised fuel ash" (P.F.A.). Cenospheres are currently available under the tradename "Fillite".

35 The cenosphere content of materials according to the present invention is advantageously not in excess of fifty five per cent (by weight) of the other solids present.

40 In some embodiments of the invention, the material is polymer-impregnated. The inven-

tion also includes a process for making these latter materials including in the general process described above the step of impregnating the material with a monomer preferably before the material is fully cured, and thereafter polymerising the monomer.

The monomer may be an organic monomer and it may contain a catalyst. Polymerisation may be effected by heat curing.

The present invention also includes products made from the fibre-reinforced composite of the invention.

In particular examples of the invention, ordinary Portland cement (O.P.C.), cenospheres, and water, are mixed with a water/solids ratio of about 3:5. This mix and "Cem-fil" glass fibres are then sprayed on to a vacuum bed mould surface and is dewatered in the usual way by the application of suction to the mould surface. "Cem-fil" is a Trade Mark.

The resulting sheet of material can then be removed from the mould surface e.g. using a suction pad, and is left to cure and dry in the usual way. However, if polymer-impregnation is desired then when the sheet of material has partially cured but thoroughly dried it is immersed in an organic monomer containing a catalyst and this monomer is then heat treated in the usual way to effect polymerisation. Typically methyl methacrylate could be used as the monomer with benzoyl peroxide employed as the catalyst in the conventional way.

The percentage weights of the dry components in eight particular boards produced in accordance with this method are given in the table below. Of these boards 4 to 8 are polymer impregnated, whilst boards 1 to 3 are not.

SEE ERRATA SLIP ATTACHED

Boards	OPC	Cenospheres	Glass fibre	Polymer
1	54.6	36.0	9.4	—
2	45.6	44.2	10.2	—
3	58.4	31.4	10.2	—
4	47.1	31.0	8.1	13.7
5	37.4	36.3	8.4	18.0
6	27.0	47.0	9.5	16.5
7	42.9	35.1	8.0	14.0
8	43.5	35.5	8.1	12.9

The measured properties of these boards (after 28 days) were as follows:—

Boards	Density (t/m ³)	MOR (MN/m ²)	Specific flexural strength (MNm/t)	Tensile Strength (MN/m ²)	Impact Strength (kJ/m ²)	Young Modulus (GN/m ²)
1	1.06	14.1	13.3	5.5	16.1	9.0
2	0.90	10.1	11.2	4.1	11.7	7.5
3	1.07	14.6	13.6	6.8	14.0	9.8
4	1.12	30.8	27.5	9.8	25.9	11.6
5	0.98	22.3	22.6	10.4	21.1	9.9
6	0.84	19.5	23.2	7.6	19.5	6.4
7	1.01	20.5	20.3	—	19.3	—
8	1.01	21.2	21.0	—	16.0	—

The abbreviation MOR stands for modulus of rupture.

- 5 Where present, polymerisation was effected by heat curing the impregnated sheet for four to twenty hours at a temperature of 60°—80°C in a conventional curing oven (Boards 4 to 7) or in an 80°C hot water bath (Board 8). In all these cases, the sheet was preferably wrapped during curing to

prevent excessive monomer loss by volatilisation.

The results of durability tests conducted on boards 4, 5 and 6 are given below. In the table, the air storage condition refers to air with a relative humidity of 60% at 20°C and the water storage condition refers to complete immersion of the object under water.

Boards	Storage Conditions	MOR (MN/m ²)				Impact Strength (kJ/m ²)			
		As made	90 day	180 day	1 yr	As made	90 day	180 day	1 yr
4	Air	30.8	29.4		26.9	25.9	22.9		22.5
	Water		27.2		26.2		20.8		19.6
	Natural weathering				29.8				22.4
5	Air	22.3		29.1	27.3	21.1		20.4	18.3
	Water			25.3	23.6			17.3	14.2
	Natural weathering				25.0				18.6
6	Air	19.5		18.5	18.7	19.5		16.0	18.5
	Water			15.1	18.0			14.6	15.1
	Natural weathering				18.8				15.8

As compared with conventional glass-reinforced cement (GRC) materials, the materials of the present invention are less dense and as a consequence they are expected to have a superior fire performance (verified in the case of the polymer-impregnated materials). Moreover because of their use of a non-energy-consuming readily-available by-product (cenospheres), the materials of the present invention may be cheaper to manufacture than their nearest GRC counterparts.

Compared with conventional GRC materials, the polymer-impregnated materials also have the advantages of higher specific flexural strength, improved insulation and durability.

By "specific flexural strength" in this context is meant the flexural strength of the material per unit density. As indicated in the second table, specific strengths in excess of 20 meganewton-metres per metric ton have been measured for polymer-impregnated composites according to the present invention.

As compared with available wood-chip-board materials, the polymer-impregnated composites of the present invention have the

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advantages of having a higher specific flexural strength and fire resistance, and of being virtually rot-proof.

- 5 As compared with previously proposed GRC/PFA materials, the polymer-impregnated composites of the present invention have the advantage of being lighter and more easily fabricated. They may also prove to be cheaper.
- 10 One application for the polymer-impregnated composites of the present invention is as a wood substitute e.g. for flooring panelling. They might also prove to be useful for exposed applications.
- 15 One application for the non-impregnated composites of the present invention might be for wall boards and in this context they have the advantage of having a higher impact strength than many conventional insulation materials.
- 20

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A process for making a fibre-reinforced composite, including the steps of spraying on to a mould surface reinforcing fibres, a cement slurry, and an amount of cenospheres (as hereinafter defined) equal to at least thirty per cent of the weight of the other solids present, partially dewatering the cement slurry, and thereafter curing the cement.
- 25 2. A process as claimed in Claim 1 in which the cenosphere content does not exceed fifty-five per cent (by weight) of the other solids present.
- 30 3. A process as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 including the steps of impregnating the material with a monomer and thereafter polymerising the monomer.
- 35 4. A process as claimed in Claim 3 in which the step of impregnating the material with a monomer is carried out before the material is fully cured.
- 40

5. A process as claimed in Claim 3 or Claim 4 in which the monomer is an organic monomer.

6. A process as claimed in Claim 5 in which the monomer contains a catalyst.

7. A process as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 6 in which polymerisation is effected by heat curing.

8. A fibre-reinforced composite comprising glass-reinforced cement cenospheres material in which the cenosphere content is not less than thirty per cent by weight of the other solids present.

9. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in Claim 8 in which the cenosphere content does not exceed fifty-five per cent by weight of the other solids present.

10. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in Claim 8 or Claim 9 for use as a wall board or like heat insulating component.

11. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in any of Claims 8 to 10 when prepared by a process according to Claim 1 or Claim 2.

12. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in any of Claims 8 to 11 when prepared by a process according to any of Claims 3 to 7.

13. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in Claim 12 for use as a wood substitute.

14. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in Claim 13 having a specific strength in excess of 20 meganewton-metres per metric ton.

15. A fibre-reinforced composite as claimed in Claim 8 and substantially as hereinbefore described in the examples hereinbefore quoted.

16. A product made from a fibre-reinforced composite according to any of Claims 8 to 15.

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Agent for the Applicants.